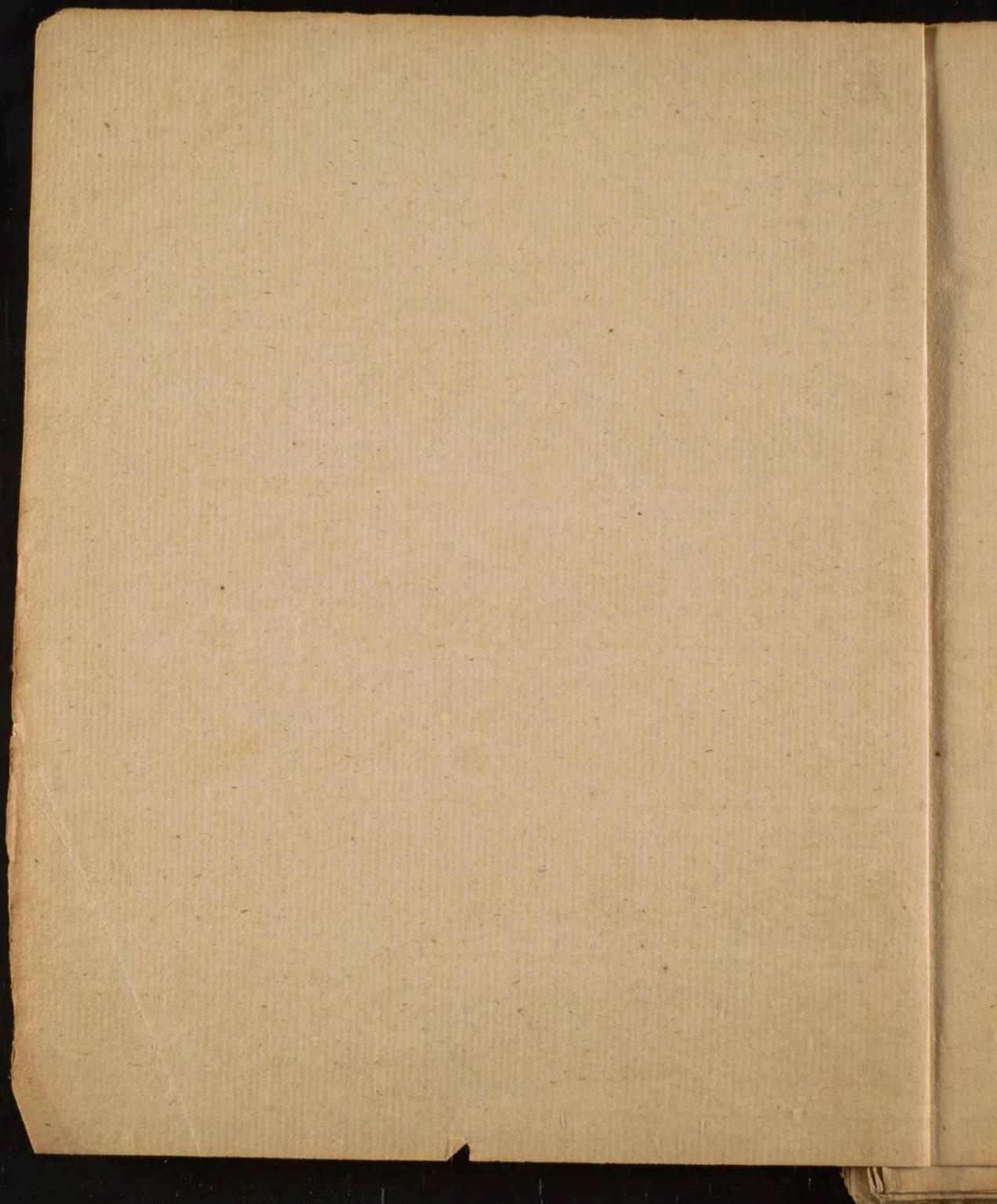
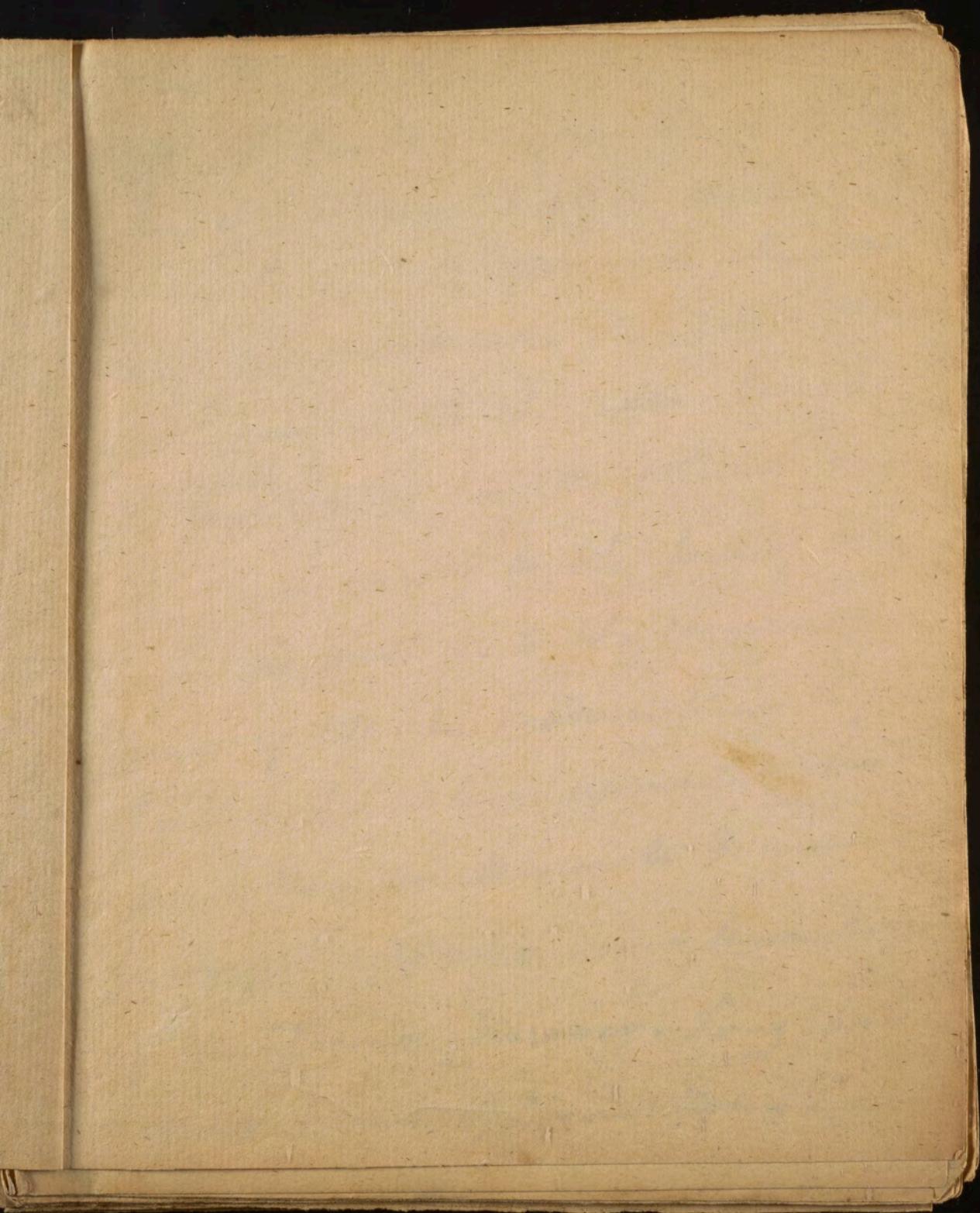


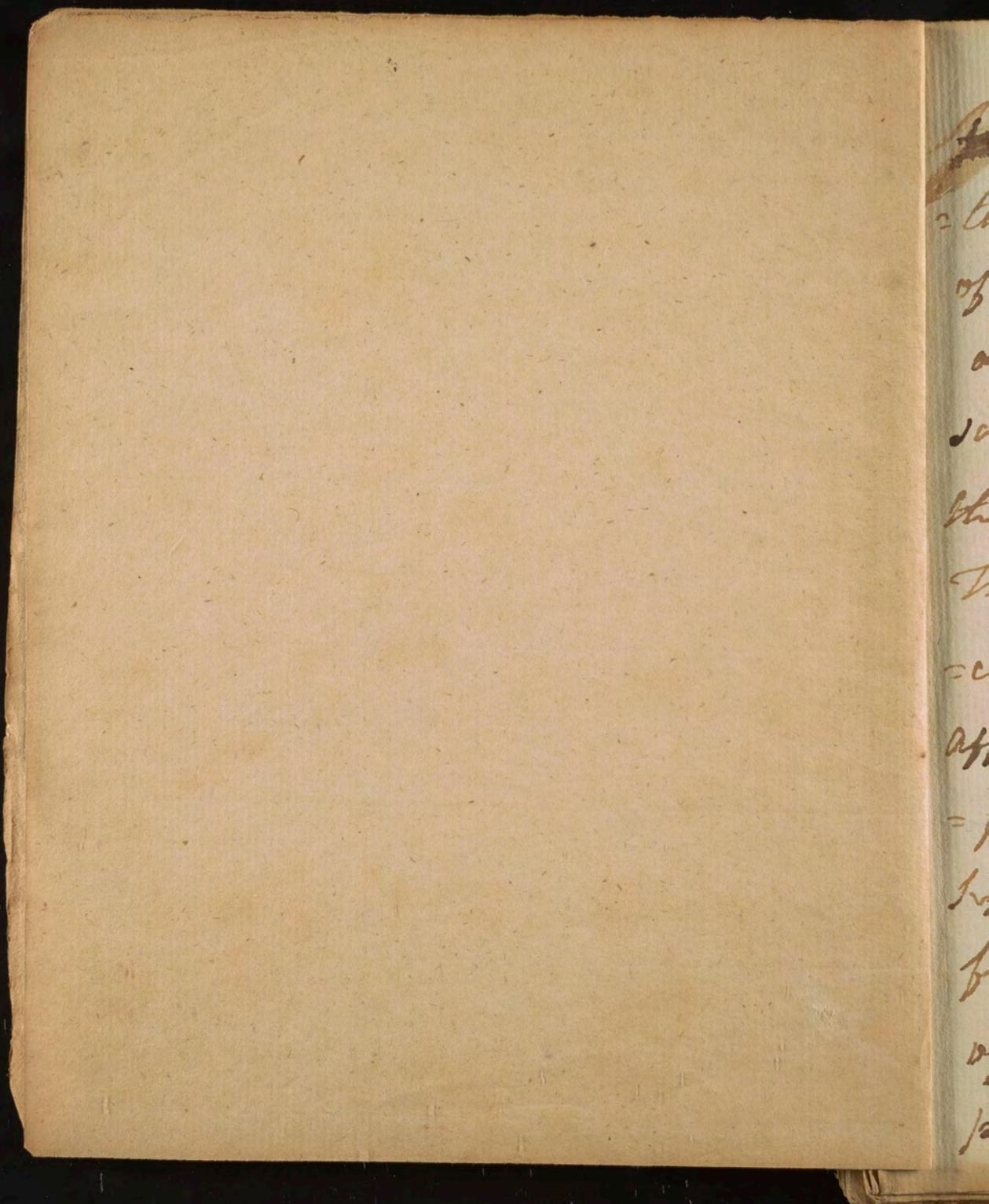
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on Prognosis 1

It has been remarked in the history of Medicine, that in the early ages of our Science the Office of the physician and the priest were united in the same person. To the latter, belonged the business of foretelling future events. This, was applied to the issue of diseases as well as to the commoner affairs of life. In modern times the professions have been separated, but superstition continues to demand from physicians some knowledge of the issue of diseases. Long and patient habits of observation have

V in which should be included the
issue of a disease in life, in another
or a chronic disease which is curable,
- in ~~an~~ incurable disease, and in death.

~~The Greeks and Latins have designated
the latter terminations of disease by
two words of different import. These
are "kakou and thanatos" - and
"merium, and lethos." The former
denoting ~~an~~ a tedious or incurable
disease, and the latter death.]~~

N 2 It enables a physician to prevent
his patients by the exercise of ~~not~~ wasting
their property by fruitless attempts to
obtain relief from ~~Graeks~~ in incurable
diseases, ~~and~~ or to ~~advise them to wait the~~
slow, operations of time & nature in
order to cure them.

enabled physicians in many cases to
 exercise what in times of ignorance
 has been called a ~~prophetic~~ ^{prognostic} power in the
 recovery or death of their patients
 with some degree of certainty. These
 observations have been recorded, and
 they now form a little system
 known by the name of the Prognosis
 of diseases. There is an advantage
 in studying it, for it enables a
 physician to learn the distresses which
 pain and ~~other~~ ^{sometimes} sicknesses create, by
 informing ~~the~~ ^{his} patients that are
 not attended with danger, ~~and~~ ^{when} ~~they~~
 they are attended with alarm

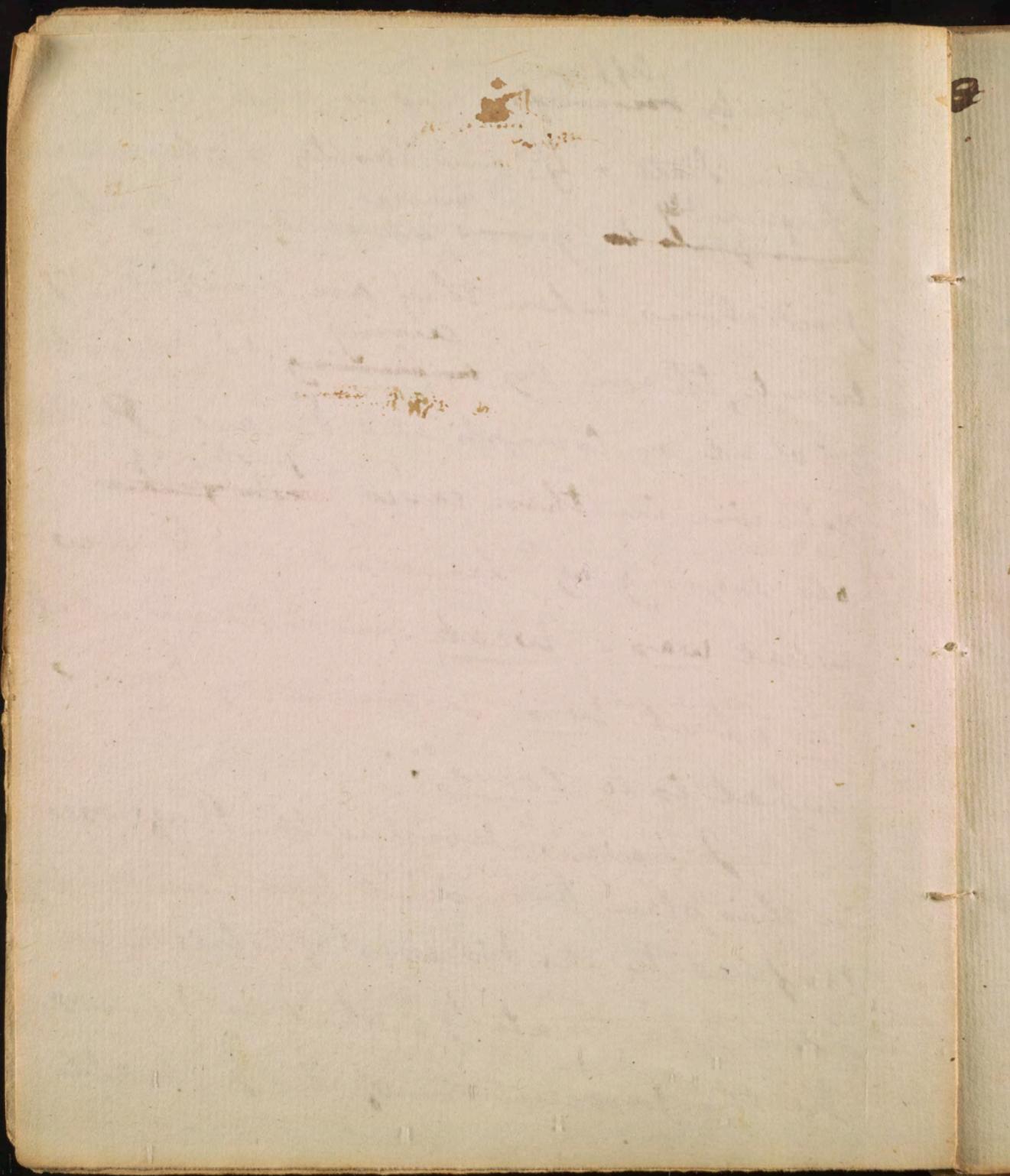
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fatal symptoms it enables a physician to know the grief of which the death occasions in a family by preparing the minds of his patients gradually for it, for ~~grief~~ ^{the} mind likes the nerves, suffers much less from unpleasant impressions of all kinds when they are applied gradually, than in a sudden manner. The stroke in both cases is weakened by the dilution of time and habit make upon it ^{and prediction} 4: By knowing, the probable or certain issue of a disease, a physician may enable a patient to ~~savoir~~ little less

56 treatise upon this

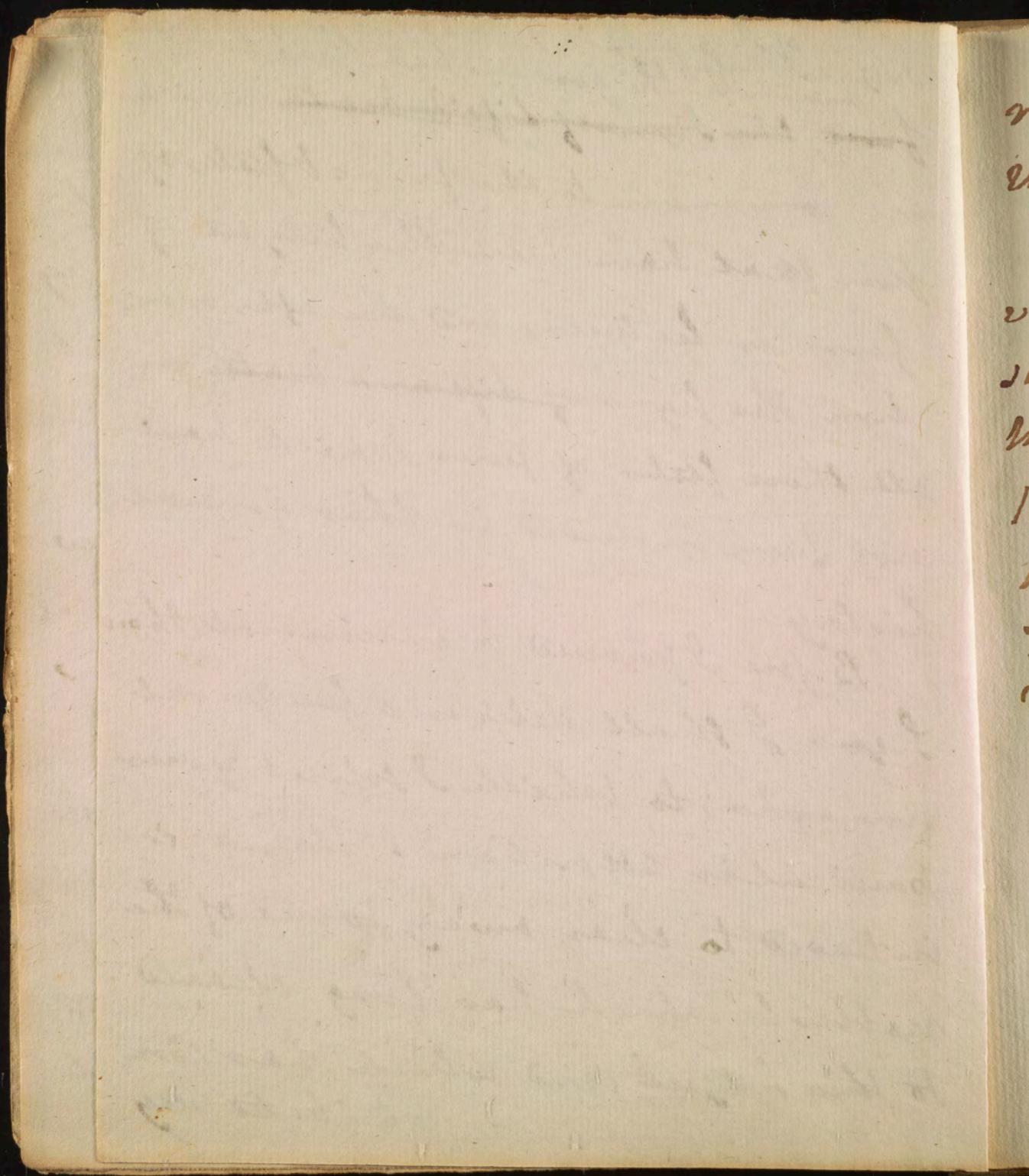
family ^{Affairs} ⁴, and to prepare for a future state. ^{5.} and lastly a physician ^{frequently} ^{more} ~~never fails to gain~~ reputation by his predictions when they are verified by events, than by ^{curing} ~~healing~~ the most violent or complicated disease. Public opinion in these cases ~~justify the~~ ^{justifying the} old saying of " Learned men know what was - weak men know what is, but wise men only know what is to come".

I have introduced the Prognosis in this place because it has been chiefly confined to the diseases of which we have been treating, that is Fevers. In the prosecution of it, I shall



Subject of Prognosis in fevers &c In treating upon this
I shall first mention the good and bad signs
first the signs of life & death which
are commoner to the forms of fevers & states of
fever that have been the subjects of
former lectures, and hereafter men-
tion the signs of life and death in
all those states of fever which have
not been included in this general
history.

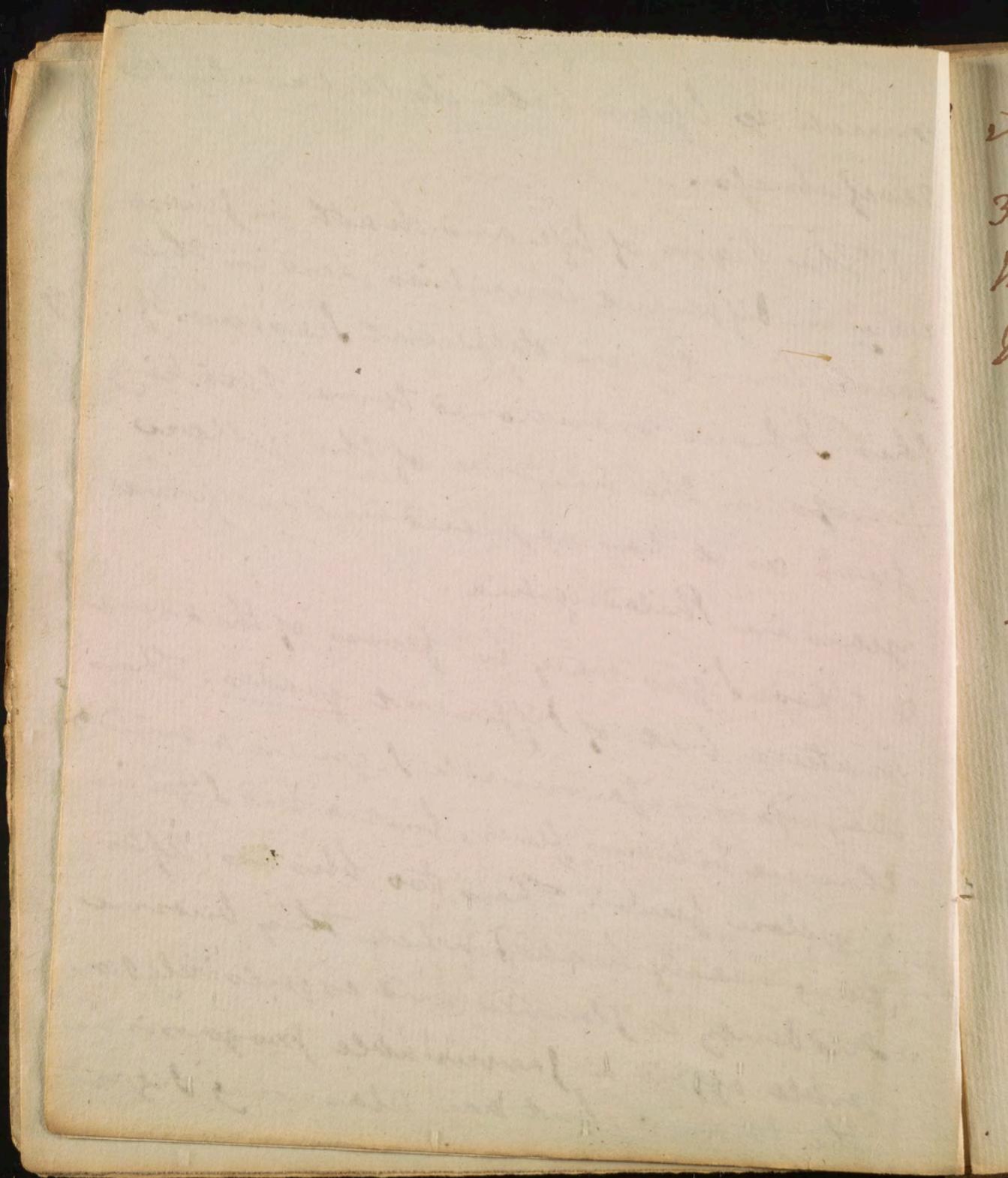
Before I proceed to enumerate these
signs I shall deliver a few general
remarks, to which I solicit your
particular attention. They are
intended to clear away some of the
mudbrish which has long cleaved
to this subject, and which has con-
tributed very



much to upon both its certainty &
usefulness.

1 The signs of life and death in fevers
vary in different countries, and in the
same country in different seasons. Of
this I have mentioned some striking
proofs in the histories of the yellow
fever as it has appeared in successive
years in Philadelphia.

2 These signs vary in fevers of the same
nature but of different grades. Thus
desquamation is a favorable sign in a mild &
chronic bilious fever, but a bad sign in
a yellow fever. Thus too blisters (after
being nearly healed) when they become
suddenly inflamed and exquisitely ten-
sible afford a favorable prognosis in
the former, but an alarming sign



in the latter grade of bilious fever.

3 There is a difference in the issue of the same signs in Adults & Children.

In the former, a black vomiting, half closed eyes, and cold breath are generally fatal symptoms in a yellow fever, but children frequently survive them all. I have ascribed this to two causes. 1 to the greater tenacity of life in children than in adults. I too^d notice of this peculiarity in the constitutions of children in our pathology, & 2 by the fear of dying or the dread of mortality, or by their knowledge of the fatal tendency of the bad symptoms of this

✓ 6. Lastly, there is a difference in the
ipue of the same signs in slaves and
freemen. The former often succumb
under a form of disease from which the
latter recover. I have repeatedly observed
this to be the case in the ~~various~~ military
hospitals of the United States under the
same circumstances of accommodation
& attendance.

Diseases. The sight of the black vomiting
has accelerated death in many instances
in adult patients in the yellow fever.

4 There is a difference in the issue of the
same signs in middle life & old age. The
same symptoms which are not also
existing in the former period of life portend
death in the latter.

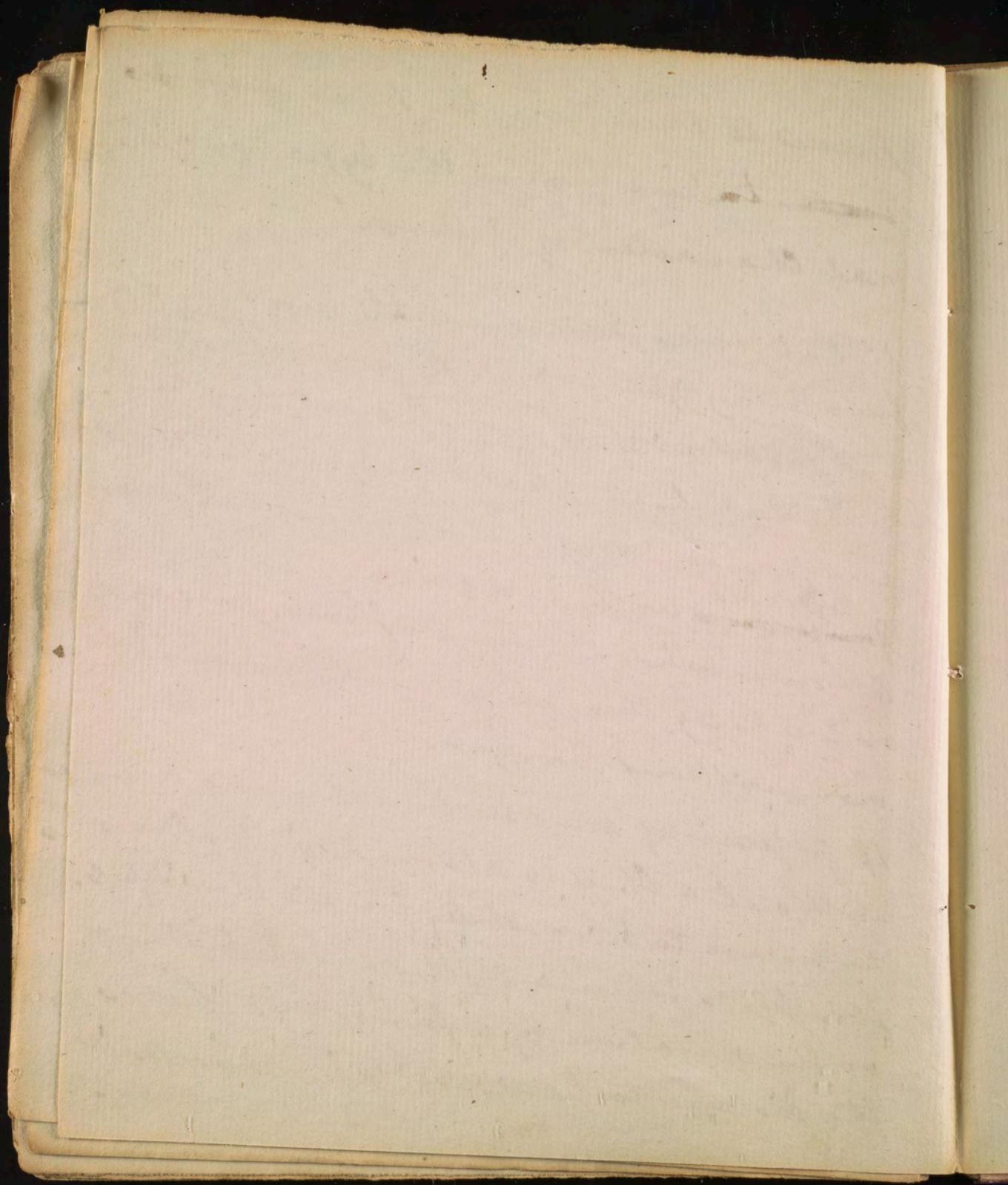
5 There is a difference in the issue of the
same signs in persons of robust and
flaccid constitutions, also ⁱⁿ of the two
sexes - in persons descended from long
lived and short lived ancestors - in sober
and intemperate people, and in persons
of a fearful and irritable temper, and
persons of an opposite character.

✓ These remarks being premised

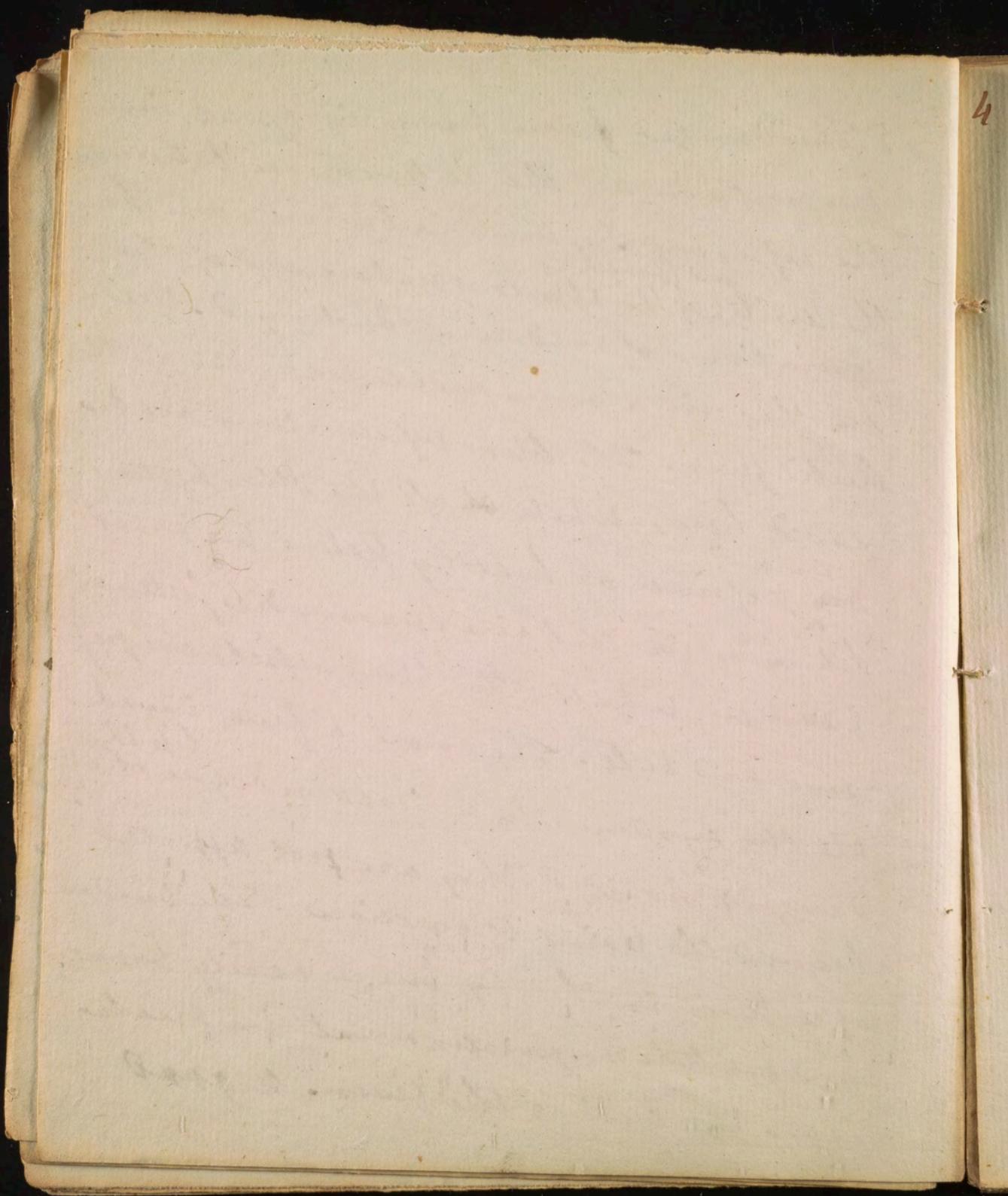
✓ For example a fever which follows a great & debilitating affliction of any kind, great or long protracted labor, or great protracted terror or fear and is generally attended with great danger.

I
proposed to mention the ^{good and bad} signs of life ~~of life~~
~~of life~~ taken from the type, or general
character of fevers.

- 1 The violence, danger, and the duration of a fever may often be predicted from the violence and duration of its ^{natural} ~~misposing~~ & exciting causes.
- 2 Fevers which attack suddenly, without any previous ^{attended} ~~attendant~~ symptoms are always attended with danger.
- 3 Fevers which creep on slowly for days or weeks together, are generally tedious & not without danger.
- 4 A fever of great violence coming on without a chill is alarming. It shows the disease to be insolated in the blood vessels. It is up to when a chill succeeds bleeding, or the operation of a purge. It shows the disease to be diffused to the muscles & nerves.

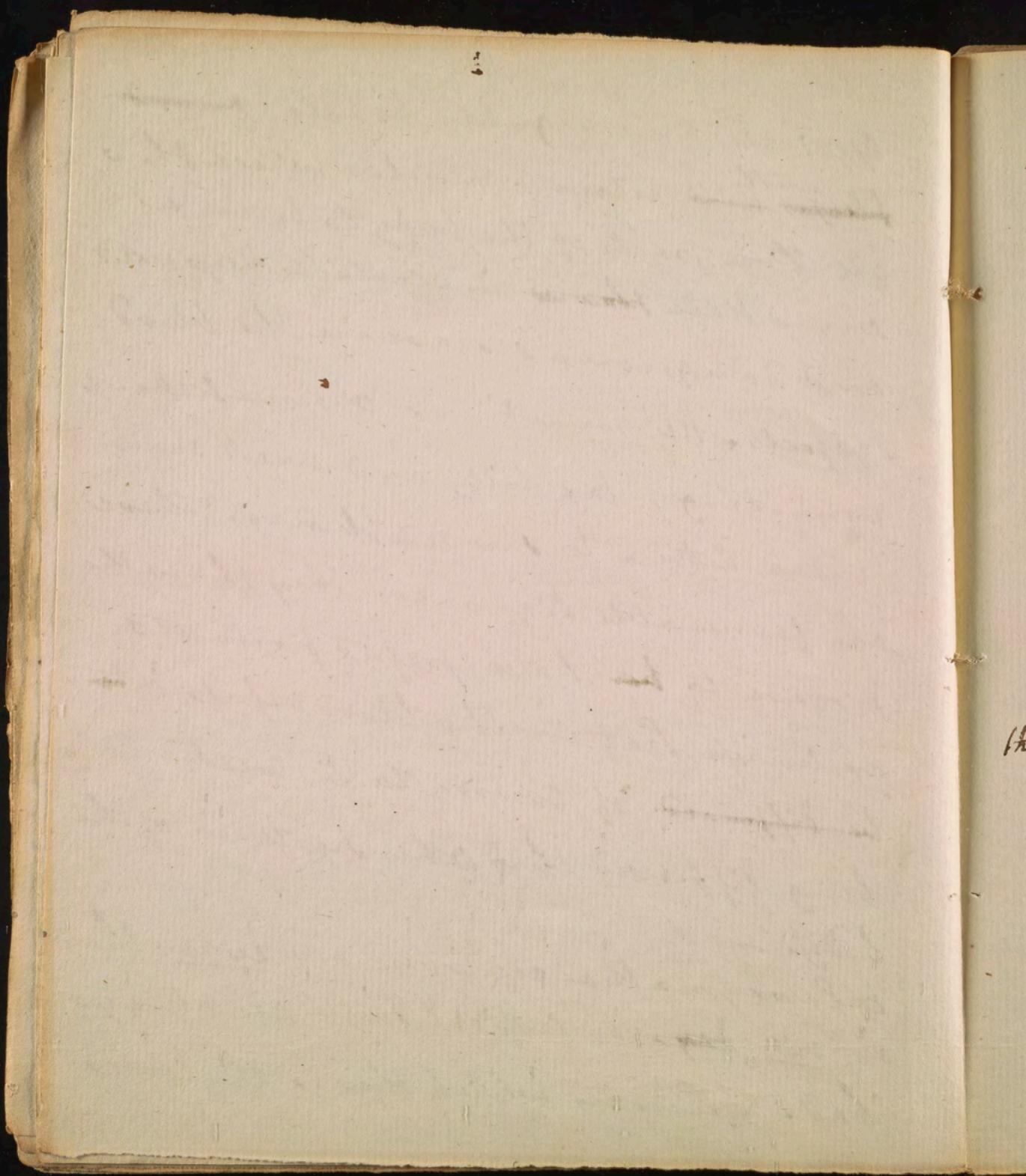


5 The Danger from fever is great in proportion as the intercourse between the different ^{and strength} Systems is broken, and thereby the Unity of the efforts of nature and of the operations of medicines destroyed. we see this in a remarkable manner in the hectic fever. The blood vessels alone are diseased here, while ~~all~~ the other systems are passive or healthy state. we see it likewise in certain spasmodic states of fever in which the blood vessels are passive and idle. the more a fever invades all the systems to a certain degree the danger, provided they are not affected beyond the point of reaction. The burden of a fever is thereby more easily borne, and nature cooperates most in such cases in curing the fever. A good



4 Appetite and regular bowels - ~~but~~
sluggish and inactive muscles which show
 all those parts of the body to be in a
 sound state, ~~there~~ indicate a depressed
 and dangerous disease in the blood-
 vessels. We sometimes observe sickness,
 vomiting, lax belly and weak mus-
 -cular action to succeed bleeding. These
 are favourable signs, for they show the
 disease to be ~~have~~ passed from its
 exclusive seat in the blood vessels, & to
 be diffused of course to be weakened by
 being diffused thro' other systems of the
 body. -

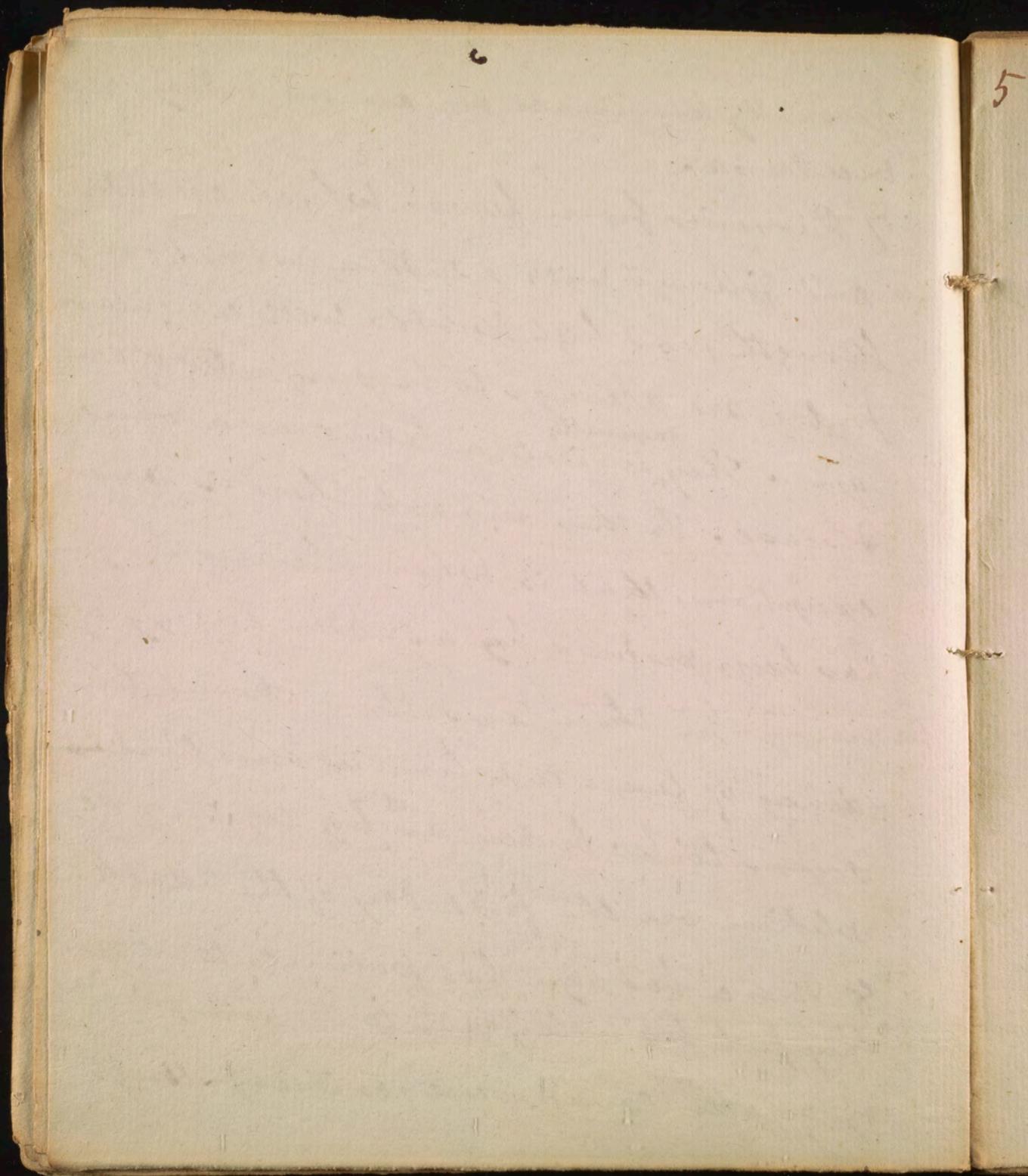
6 Paroxysms that are worse on wet, than
 on dry days or critical days are always
 bad. Instances in which this is the case



generally terminate on an even day, &
vice versa.

7 Recoveries from fevers which are sudden,
and followed with a sudden restoration of
strength, and high spirits with a regular
pulse are always to be suspected of dan-
ger. They ^{frequently} indicate a latent or a new
disease. To this remark there is one
exception, that is when the recovery
has been produced by a sudden energy of
the mind. In these cases the natural ten-
dency of fevers to a limited duration is
seen to be broken, as ^{it is} by copious de-
pletion on the first day of the attack.

8 It is a bad sign for patients to say
"they feel too well," and to discover marks
of greater composure, or cheerfulness



than awards with their previous dan-
-gers and distresses, in the malignant state
of fever.

of Chills which occur in the close of
chronic fevers are generally favourable.
They show an interruption to
have taken place, and they indicate a
revival of excitability, or of reaction in
the system.

10 In Intermittents, procrastinating
fits are favourable. Anticipating fits
are bad so. - They indicate an increase
of morbid excitement. To this remark
there are some exceptions, for the danger
from the increase of morbid excitement
may always be obviated by depletion,
and the weakness from procrastinating

11th Violent fevers are generally attended
with great danger in pregnancy, from
the System being under the stimulus
of two diseases.

14

fits by stimulating remedies. ✓

Let us next attend to more particularly to the signs of a favourable, or unfavourable issue of fevers as they appear in the Body and mind.

and I am the Body.

In enumerating these signs it will be difficult to fix up on a natural order. I shall mention them as nearly as possible in that order in which they usually attract the attention of physicians.

1. In the blood vessels. - A pulse naturally slow is unfavourable - ^{more} intermitting pulse is worse especially when it occurs in Children in whom it indicates ¹ a sulphuric affection. An intermitting

V It sometimes continues from
habit during the whole time of conva-
lence. A dissection related by D'Heberden
shows that it existed during a whole
life without any mark of disease in
the heart or arteries. In such persons
the pulse often becomes regular in sickness.

VI especially when it is both quick
and frequent, and continues so with
little or no change for two or three
days. I always dread to feel such a
pulse. There are few recoveries from
fever with it. — I have called it a
rapid to distinguish it from a frequent
pulse.

pulse is alarming. The more numerous the interruptions are in a given number of strokes, the greater the danger. It is most unfavourable when the interruptions occur after every 2nd or 3rd stroke. The danger begins with the diminution of the interruptions in the pulse. A pulse above 120 strokes in a minute is alarming. There are few recoveries when it beats 180 strokes in a minute. I once felt it 204 strokes in a minute in a child in Hydrocephalus internus. It died soon afterwards. Dr. White in his Fancery says no recoveries take place in horns when the pulse is at a 100 in a

V Convalescence after the solution of
a fever without a proportionate
frequency of pulse is alarming. It
shows a latent and suffocated dis-
ease.

16
minute. The ratio in this case compared with its healthy pulsations is nearly the same as in the human species.

A pulse perfectly natural in force & frequency in a malignant fever, is always a very alarming sign.

✓ In diseases of the breast, Distoll says the pulse is up to be relied on than of any other part of the body. The pulmonary system in these cases becomes isolated, or cut off from its sympathy with the aortic system of blood vessels. I shall hereafter say it should not be relied upon in many of the diseases of the brain.

I formerly rejected all the prediction of Tolano as to the issue of fevers

I from the States of the prese.

Haemorrhages in the beginning of fevers are less alarming than in their close. They are most dangerous when they come from the stomach, liver, lungs, and ^{kidneys} ~~gums~~. They are least so when they come from the nose, uterus and hemorrhoidal vessels. Few persons recover when blood issues spontaneously from an old sore, from an orifice that had healed in a vein, ^{and} ~~and~~ from the eyes, ~~the nose~~ and the skin.

II of the signs of this good & bad signs of fevers as they occur in parts that are obvious to the sight.

V Skin is a bad sign when accom-
-panied with the common symp-
-toms of a violent paroxysm of
fever.

Convalescence after the crisis of a fever
without some heat upon the Skin is
unfavourable. —

1 upon the skin 18

Partial heat, & partial coldness are unfavorable. Cold hands and feet with great heat upon the breast and head are more so. A coldness at the wrists with while the hands are warm, is generally fatal. I have never seen a morbid where this has been the case. Long protracted chilblains is alarming. Universal coldness ~~if~~ is unfavorable especially if it continues for two or three days. a perspiration of burning called by the ancients "calor mundus" is always alarming. It is most so when diffused all over the skin. A natural temperature of the eruptions and whether of a purulent nature, or simple efflorescences upon

V The drying up of an old sore is
unfavourable. The return of its dis-
charge is favourable. —

^{the part}
a blister not rising, or ~~swelling~~
~~towards~~ to which it is had been ap-
plied and risen, becoming soon pale
and healing, is unfavourable.

A swelling of the belly particularly
about the pubis is unfavourable.

~~An swelling of the face, hands and
feet is favourable in general of the
powers of fever. Sir John Pringle
tells us that five out of six hundred
of all those soldiers whose heads I visited
in the camp fever.~~

~~A constant sneezing or hawking and
spitting is favourable.~~

8 the skin are favourable in every stage of a fever. Does about the mouth, upon the lips, & tips of the tongue are favourable when they appear after the 3rd; 5th, or 7th day. They are less so when they appear in the early stage of a fever. They are always unfavourable when they ~~occur~~ occur in the pharynx - larynx - oesophagus, or about the root of the tongue. They show the centrifugal powers of the system to be in a less vigorous state than when they are ^{lip to tip of the tongue or upon} thrown upon the surface of the body.

2 upon the Tongue ²⁰
a white tongue indicates a hysterical
fever and is seldom alarming. a
yellow tongue indicates the presence
of bile in the Stomach, and is seldom
unfavourable. A red, ^{and} smooth tongue
is generally a fatal symptom. So is
a black tongue provided it be dry
at the same time. I once saw ~~the~~
the tongue of a black color for 15
Days in a Rheumatism, and yet
the patient recovered. The tongue
During this time was uniformly
moist. Take care not to be imposed
upon by a darkness induced upon the
tongue by chewing tobacco by drinking
Claret by eating black jellies, or suf-
-fusing Sanguine to dip over upon

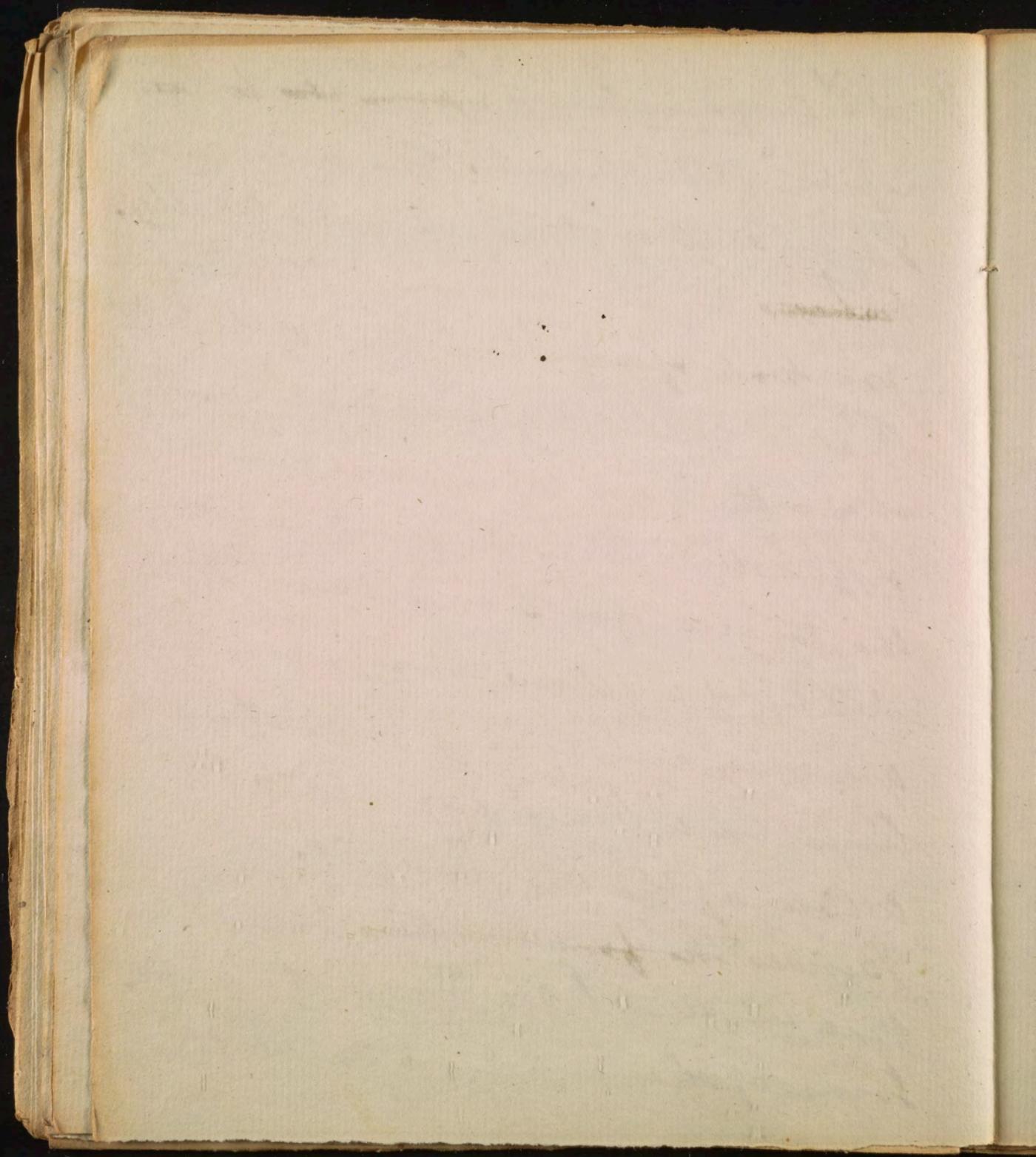
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✓ It is difficult to account for this black color of the tongue. Mr. Raffinel has mentioned a fact in his history of the effects of Uspas upon animal bodies, ^{which may assist us in explaining it.} He tells us the more respiration was interrupted, the darker the tongue and the gums became.
~~the red color of the tongue and gums~~
From this it would seem to be more ~~how~~ ^{natural} connected that their red color was somehow connected with the oxygenation of the blood, and that they became dark, from this ~~process~~ ^{process} ^{upon the} blood being impaired by the want of natural respiration. What makes this opinion more probable is a fact related by Mr. Boyle. He says the tongue of a Viper became black after being confined an hour & $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the ~~ex~~ arrested receiver of an air pump.

21

Y it. ^{a green color sometimes appears} a green color upon the tongue
upon the tongue. The only case
I ever saw of it terminated fatally.
~~It~~ would seem as if the tongue
partook of all the colors of the bile,
that is yellow, black and green. Per-
haps the green color arose from bile
originally yellow stagnating upon
the tongue, for I once saw bile pu-
shed up of a yellow color becoming
green by remaining four & twenty
hours in a bowl exposed to the
action of the air upon it.

Besides the former ~~other~~ bile, other
foul matters lodge upon the tongue.
Some of them are no doubt the

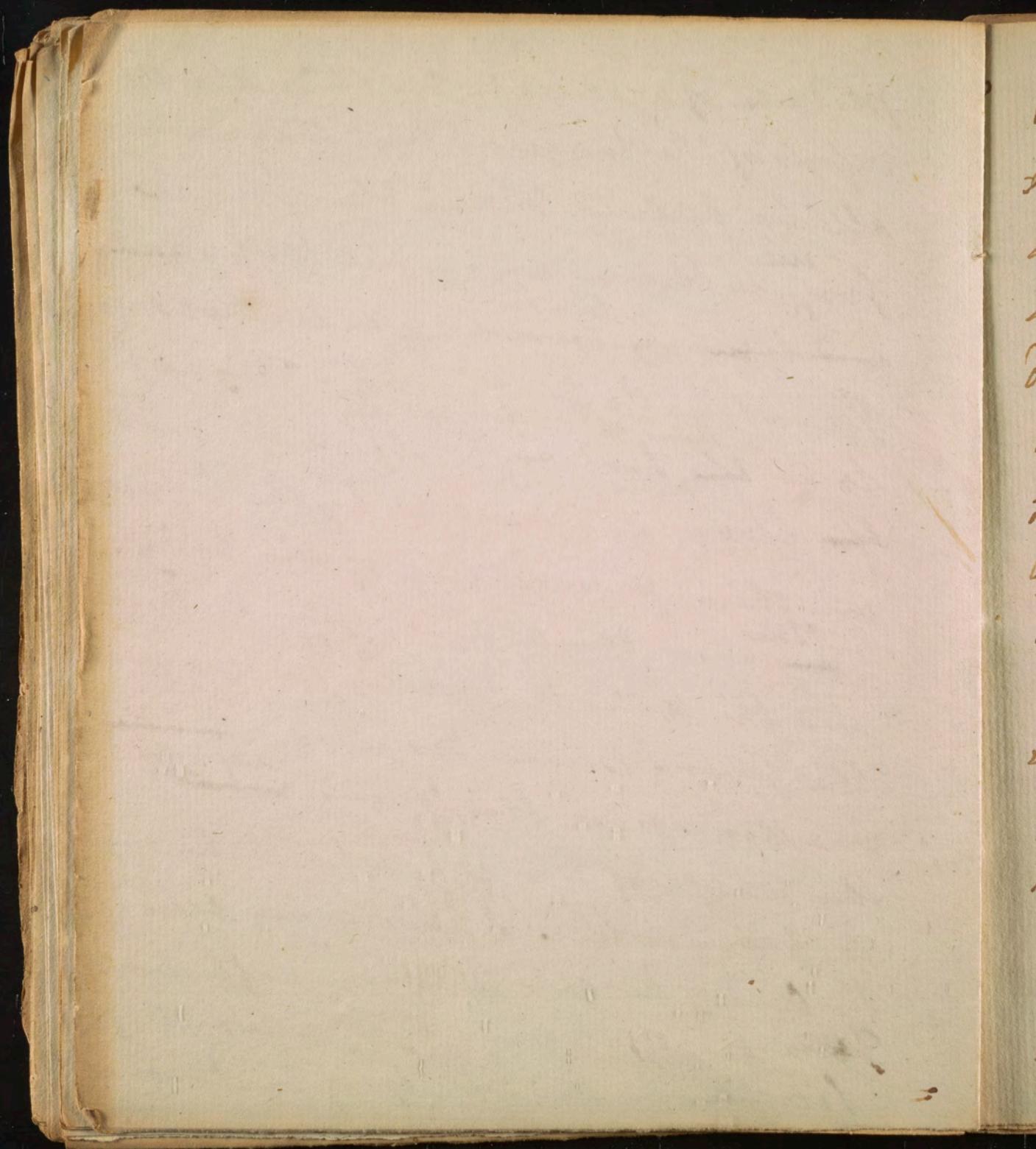


products of a morbid tension by the vessels of the tongue, but they cannot all be derived from this source, for ^{we} see them upon the teeth, gums and lips ~~by~~ ^{where} ~~is~~ we cannot suppose them to be excreted. They appear to be ^{a kind of} formed by the heat ^{of} the stomach and the blood, and arrested by the tongue in their passage out of the body.

The more they abound upon the tongue and the teeth, the greater ^{is the} danger from the fever. Bordes describes a white matter upon the tongue ~~white~~

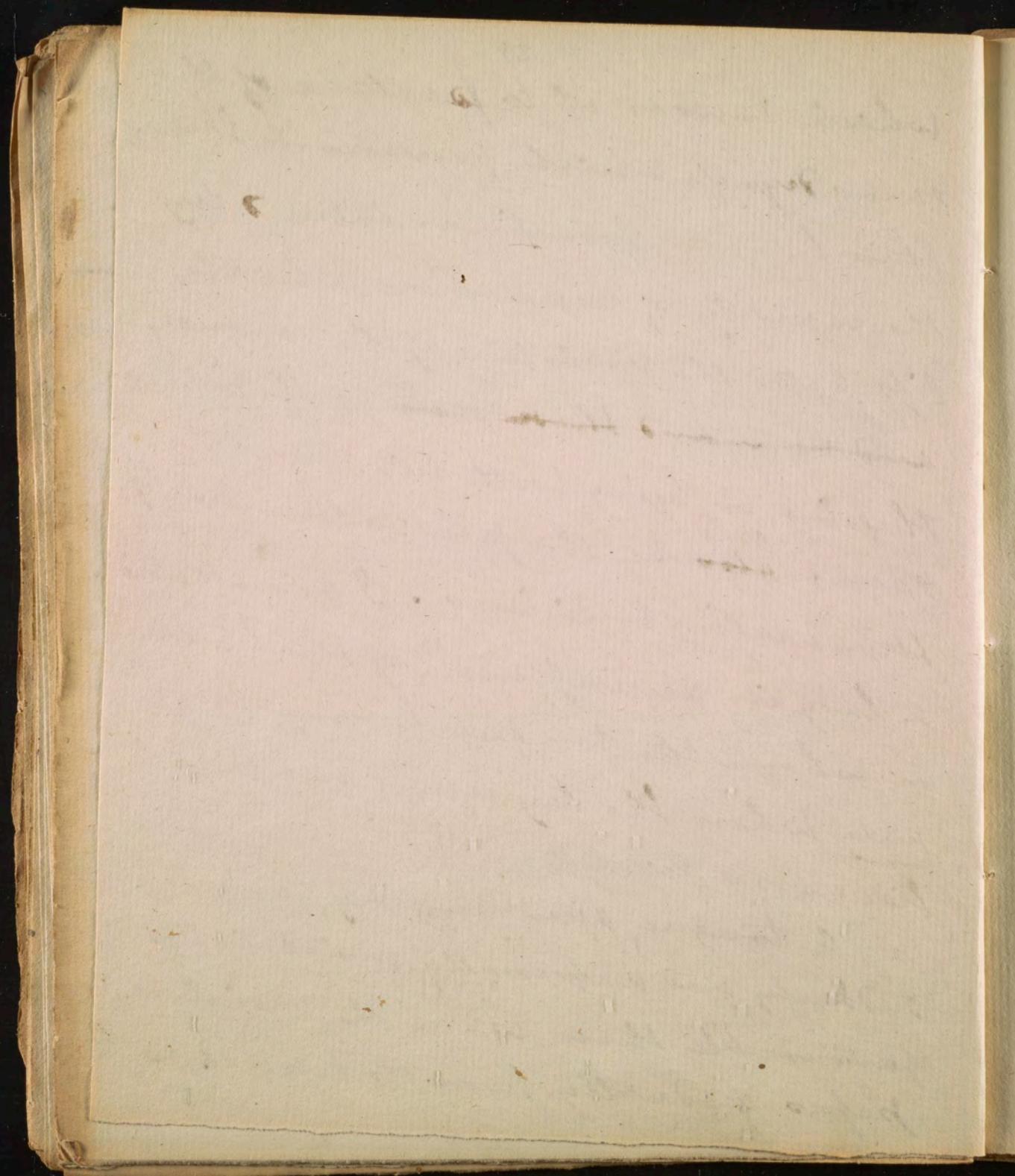
the white of an egg which he says is favorable. I have never seen it.

A dry tongue is always unfavourable. It is the effect generally of a want of secretion in the vessels of the tongue



which causes it to partake of the same dryness which pervades the skin. It is however sometimes induced by the rapidity of respiration which dissipates the moisture of the tongue, - and ~~and~~ ^{also} ~~and then~~ ^{then} by the patient's sleeping, or lying with his mouth open, ~~and~~ by the premature use of stimulating medicines. I once attended a lady in an inflammation of the liver in whom the tongue became dry only when she lay upon her right side. Mrs Pritchell.

A tongue, after being dry, becoming suddenly and universally moist, is less favourable than when the moisture passes gradually from its tip & edges

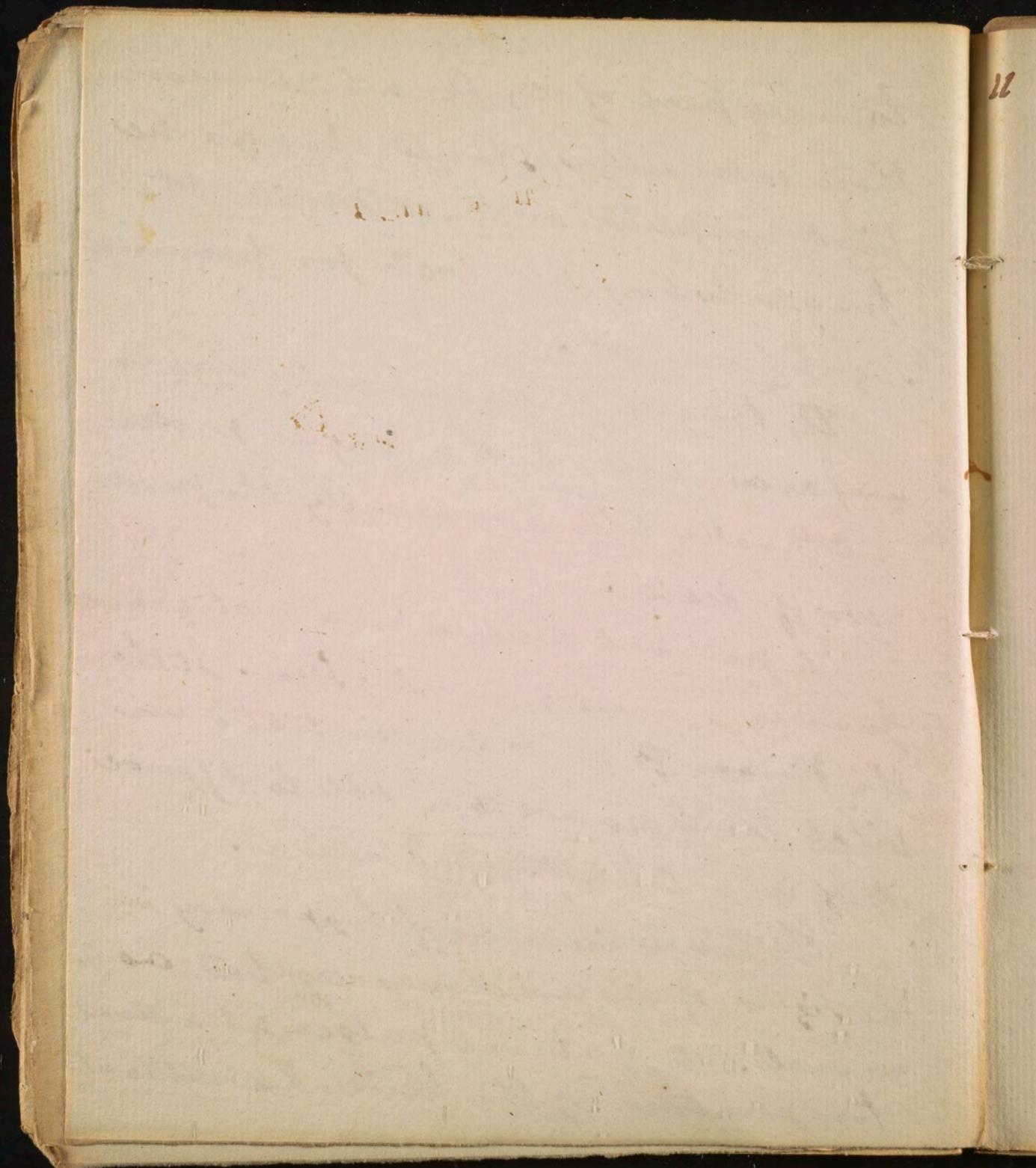


to every part of it, for which reason those extremities should always be first inspected, or touched with the finger when we look for favourable signs from it.

A tongue prematurely hot is unfavourable, but a tongue prematurely cold is generally the precursor of death.

A natural tongue in a malignant fever is a most alarming sign. It shows the disease to be so concentrated in vital parts as not to be able to diffuse itself in a centrifugal direction.

It would seem as if hypocrisy in the signs of diseases, was as bad as in morals. A natural pulse - a natural temperature of the skin, & a natural



perishing

11 tongue with disorganized viscera,
 resemble a placid & smiling counte-
 nance with a ^{and a flattery tongue,} ~~heart~~ raupling
 with malice and revenge. — They
 alike discover all natural ^{body} ~~affection~~
 to be dissolved both in the ~~body~~ ^{body} &
 mind,

a livid color of the ends of the nails
 and fingers is unfavourable. A red
 color of them is favourable.

3 of In the countenance.

a frown, a countenance mutinously
 placid, and a face suddenly resembling
 an ancestor which had never been
 perceived before, ^{are} ~~all~~ all unfavourable.
 The last shows such a waste or
 intropision of the fat & flesh of

V goes further, and says few invasions
take place until the whole body
discovered signs of emaciation. He
adds however that emaciation about
the scapula & pubis only, are bad signs.

the shape of the
the face as to under its bones per-
ceptible and in this the resum-
blance of families as perhaps more
generally consists than in any other
parts of the body.

a purish countenance, and
a face that had been previously red,
becoming gradually pale, and some-
what reduced in its flesh are al-
ways favourable. I have seldom seen
a complete or safe recovery ^{from a} ~~without~~
violent fever until this change in
the face had taken place. Also

The Hippocratic face as it is called
is generally a fatal sign. It consists
in a sharp nose, hollow eyes, fallen
temples, cold contracted ears with

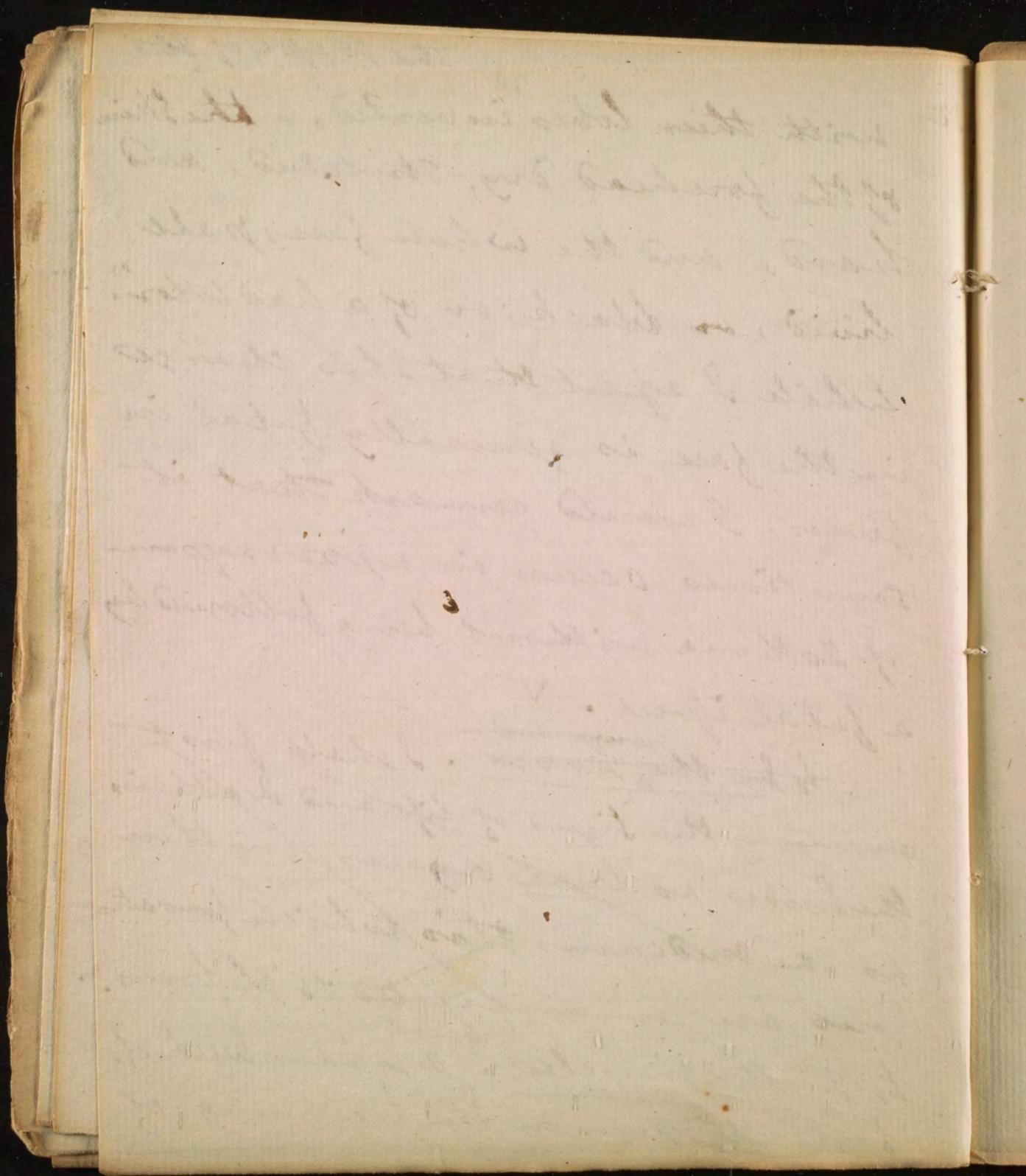
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~~A great emaciation about the
navel and pubis Alcimus says is a
bad sign.~~

with their lobes ²⁶ invested, - the skin of the forehead dry, - shrivelled, and hard, and the whole face, pale livid, or black, or of a bad color: while I assert that this change in the face is generally fatal in fevers, I would remark that it sometimes occurs in a protraction of Asthma without being followed by a fatal issue. ^V

~~for the nervous~~ ^{nervous}. I shall first mention the signs of life and death in the lenses as ~~local~~ organs, and then as the medium thro' which sensations are communicated to the brain.

1. In the muscles. Great muscular weakness frequently occurs in the beginning of



fevers of great violence without much danger. It is generally removed by depleting remedies, for it arises from a deprest or oppressed state of the System. In the close of fevers the danger is great in proportion to the degrees of debility.

Though it shows itself in tremors of the limbs and involuntary motions of the tendons, called Subsultus tendinum, - in tremors of the tongue, or an inability to protrude it, in a falling of the jaw, in a difficulty ^{in lifting} ~~to lift~~ the arm when required by a physician to feel the pulse - in sliding down in the bed, ^{which the} legs are in vain elevated to prevent, and in a disposition to faint when raised from the bed.

✓ a priapism sometimes precedes both
recovery, but it is more generally
and death according to the state of the
system. ~~now and then it precedes recovery.~~
~~It preceded death in two cases~~
~~It~~ in the yellow fever in the year 1793 in
this city. Dr. Haller mentions an in-
stance of its continuing two hours
after death. Inhausen is said to have
died with this symptom. It favoured
in his followers the ideas he had in-
spired of his sensual paradise. I took
notice formerly that it sometimes occi-
-urred in persons who were ~~hanged~~ ^{not} generally
the effect of a convulsive attack of the last re-
-mains of excitement to that part.

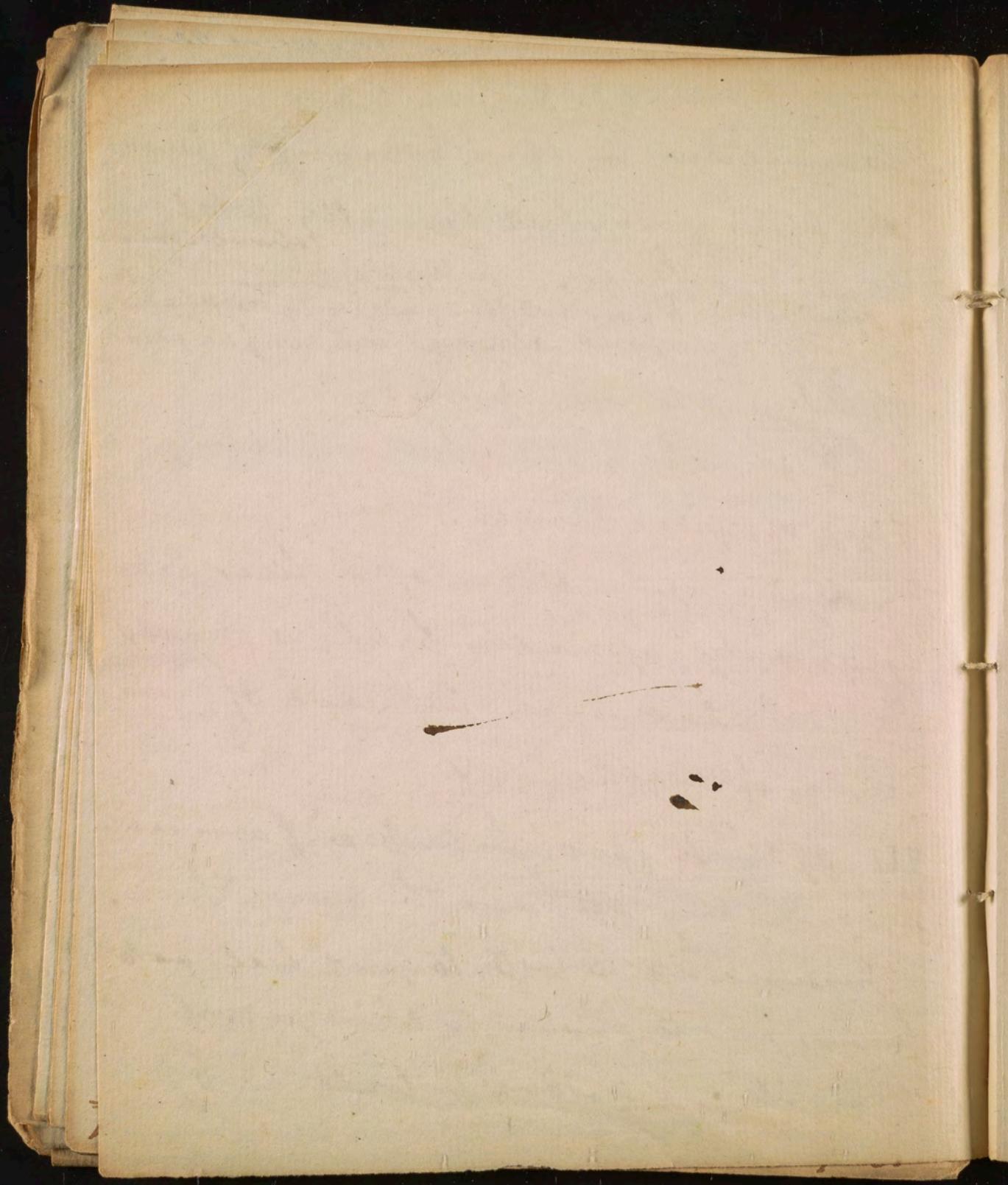
Convulsions in the beginning of fevers, are alarming, but generally fatal in their last Stage. — A fever ^{introduced by} ~~introduced by~~ ^{convulsions} is often tedious & now and then ends in the death. In this case is always an ^{convulsions} unperceivable symptom in fevers.

A gnashing of the teeth is always a sign of great danger.

Lying upon either of the sides after lying only upon the back, is a good sign. It shows an increase of muscular strength. — V

III of these favourable & ~~un~~ favourable signs, as they occur in the nerves & sens.

In sensibility to cold, to great heat, to burns, and to blisters is always unfavourable. A sudden restoration of



Sensibility ²⁴ it is to as to feel pain from the touch of the hand, or from the weight of bad clother, is favourable. There is but an exception to this remark in the yellow fever, in which patients cannot bear to have the wrists touched to which blisters have been applied, touched by the hand of a physician. In common fevers, the return not only of sensibility, but of an inflammation upon the places to which blisters have been applied, is always favourable.

Screwing and gassing are favourable. They show the return of the parts concerned in them to their old habits of sensibility. ~~For the same reason the return of an old pain, or of an old chronic disease are always favourable.~~

